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Czechoslovakia



FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT SECTION
RESEARCH BRANCH
TRADE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

FOREIGN MARKET STUDY

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Ontario Trade and development dept
Foreign market Study

FOREIGN MARKET STUDY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prepared by:

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YCP
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F O R E W O R D

Export Marketing research is a subject of considerable interest to our Department, to Ontario manufacturers and to businessmen who are or who may be interested in exports. The Foreign Market Studies which are undertaken by our Section, are written for use by our Trade and Industry Division, and specifically by our Marketing Branch and Trade Mission members. These studies depict the economic background of the countries that will be visited. For this reason our Foreign Market Studies are working documents designed for the use of the Department and cannot be taken either explicitly or implicitly as expressing the opinion or position of the Department of Trade and Development.



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Equivalents of metric, Imperial and U.S. units of measure

Metric Units	Imperial and U.S. Equivalents	Imperial and U.S. Units	Imperial and U.S. Units	Metric Equivalents
<u>Length -</u>				
1 centimetre (cm).....	0.394 inch	1 inch.....	2.540 cm	
1 metre (m).....	{ 3.281 feet	1 foot.....	30.480 cm	
	{ 1.094 yard	1 yard.....	0.914 m	
1 kilometre (km).....	{ 0.621 mile	1 mile.....	1609.344 m	
	{ 0.539 int. naut. mile	1 International nautical mile.....	1852.000 m	
<u>Area -</u>				
1 square centimetre - cm ² ..	0.155 square inch	1 square inch.....	6.451 cm ²	
1 square metre - m ²	{ 10.764 square feet	1 square foot.....	9.290 dm ²	
	{ 1.196 square yard	1 square yard.....	0.836 m ²	
1 hectare - ha.....	2.471 acres	1 acre.....	0.405 ha	
1 square kilometre - km ² ...	0.386 square mile	1 square mile.....	2.589 km ²	
<u>Volume -</u>				
1 cubic centimetre - cm ³ ...	0.061 cubic inch	1 cubic inch.....	16.387 cm ³	
	{ 35.315 cubic feet	1 cubic foot.....	28.317 dm ³	
1 cubic metre - m ³	{ 1.308 cubic yard	1 cubic yard.....	0.765 m ³	
<u>Capacity -</u>				
1 litre (L).....	{ 0.879 Imp. quart	1 Imperial British quart.....	1.136 L	
	{ 1.057 U.S. liq. quart	1 U.S. liquid quart.....	0.946 L	
	{ 0.908 U.S. dry quart	1 U.S. dry quart.....	1.101 L	
	{ 21.997 Imp. gallons	1 Imperial gallon.....	4.546 L	
1 hectolitre (HL).....	{ 26.417 U.S. gallons	1 U.S. gallon.....	3.785 L	
	{ 2.749 Imp. bushels	1 Imperial bushel.....	36.369 L	
	{ 2.838 U.S. bushels	1 U.S. bushel.....	35.239 L	
<u>Weight or Mass -</u>				
1 kilogramme (kg).....	{ 35.274 av. ounces	1 av. ounce.....	28.349 g	
	{ 32.151 troy ounces	1 troy ounce.....	31.103 g	
	{ 2.205 av. pounds	1 av. pound.....	453.592 kg	
		1 centerweight (100 lb.).....	45.359 kg	
		1 hundredweight (112 lb.).....	50.802 kg	
1 ton -	{ 1.102 short tons	1 short ton.....	0.907 t	
	{ 0.984 long tons	1 long ton.....	1.016 t	

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA



MARKET INDICATORS

	<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	<u>Canada</u>
1. Population (1969)	14.4 million	21.1 million
2. GNP	\$38.6 billion (1968)	\$78 billion (1969)
3. Telephones in use (1969) Television sets in use (1969)	1.8 million 2.9 million	8.4 million 7.3 million
4. Steel production (1969) Cement production (1969) Electricity production (1969) Motor car production (1969)	10.5 million tons 6.5 million tons 42.9 billion kwh 125.5 thousand	10 million tons 7.4 million tons 190 billion kwh 1.3 million
5. Trade (1969)		
Exports	US\$3,313 million	C\$15 billion
Imports	US\$3,215	C\$14.2 billion

INTRODUCTION

Since the invasion by the Warsaw Pact Armies in August 1968, Czech economic policies have reverted to a more orthodox method of centralized state control. Domestic industries, as well as foreign trade, are now being subjected to rigidly centralized control and Czechoslovakia's economic growth in 1970 will fall short of the projected 7% annual expansion in GNP. However, the expected expansion in national income was 5.2% in spite of inflation and rigid centralization, and the long run prospect of the Czech economy is promising. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe suggested that Czechoslovakia's 1965-1980 growth rate would be on the average about 4.7% per annum. This is approximately the same pace as the previous 15 years. This would maintain Czechoslovakia's economic strength second only to Eastern Germany in the COMECON Group, with the exception of the U.S.S.R. The expected growth in the next 15 years will more than double the GNP and per capita Gross Domestic Product is expected to increase from the present \$1,240 to \$2,349 (vs. Eastern Germany's projected 1980 per capita GDP of \$2,625.)

Czechoslovakia is a member of the COMECON, the East European trade bloc. Since the 1968 invasion, Czechoslovakia has been under pressure to increase its economic dependency on COMECON and especially the U.S.S.R. Thus, it has become vital to the success of the present five year economic plan that the Soviet and other COMECON purchases of rolling mills, compressors, steelworks, pipes, power stations, motors and electric as well as diesel locomotives, be continued. However, COMECON orders seem now harder to secure: Rumania and Hungary are turning to the west for their industrial equipment, and now even the Soviet Union is contemplating trade ties with West Germany for the purchase a steel plant and arranging for the establishment of heavy engineering industries.

The integration of the Czech economy with that of the Soviet Union created economic stagnation as well as political strain. The overwhelming dependence of the Czech economy on the Soviet Union as the source of raw materials and the market for Czech manufactures has resulted in adverse terms of trade for Czech exports. For example, the Czech iron and steel industry pays 20% more for its iron ore than the Russian sale price of the same iron ore to the Ruhr, and it must sell its products at prices lower than those of the Ruhr steel industry. The delay in the delivery of Soviet raw materials, the shopping by the Warsaw Pact troops stationed in Czechoslovakia, the sagging industrial moral, the scramble for scarce consumers goods and the chronic Czech export surplus in spite of unfavorable terms the Soviet Union has imposed upon them, have combined to build up inflationary pressure. This pressure has been magnified by the continuing shortages in up-to-date plant and equipment, scarcity in the funds required for improvements, excessive stockpiling caused by lack of confidence in the short run stability, delay in the imports of industrial raw materials, and labor absenteeism.

The emphasis in the early 1970's is on consolidation. Following the strengthening of central control and management, the Selective Investment Programme was introduced, involving a shift of emphasis to consumer goods and housing. Existing plants are to be rationalized. Production of consumers' goods is to rise by 6%, output of glass, because of previous investment, is expected to rise by 15%, and priority in the allocation of foreign exchange is to be given to the imports of metals and industrial raw materials. In addition, a price and income policies has been introduced, in which prices will be fixed and wage rises are to be related to improvement in productivity.

One of the bright spots in the Czech economy is improvements in productivity, which is estimated to have increased by 4.6% in 1969. According to the Czech authority, 84% of industrial expansion is attributable to greater productivity, since employment did not increase, and the working week was shortened to five days. There are 6.8 million people employed in various sectors of the Czech economy.

The immediate and medium term outlook for the Czech economy is reasonably healthy, and the prospect of trade is good, though trade with the West is expected to be subject to strict control. Since Czech economic planning will emphasize the expansion of the construction and chemical industries, and the Selective Investment Programme (S.I.P.) concentrates on the promotion of textile and other light industries, imports of raw materials and fabricated materials can be expected to increase.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Geography and Climate

Czechoslovakia is situated at the centre of Europe, sharing borders with Poland (864 miles), the Soviet Union 60 miles), Hungary (422 miles), Austria (367 miles), West Germany (221 miles) and East Germany (285 miles).

The major geographical divisions of the country's 49,381 square miles are: The Bohemian Massif, the Moravian Corridor, and the Slovak Western Carpathians. Bohemia is a mosaic of hills and basins, Moravia lies in between the Oder-Vltava Basins and the Danubian lowland, and Slovakia is the mountainous area near the Alps. Of these three regions, Bohemia is essentially urban and industrial, Slovakia rural and agricultural, and Moravia is industrial in the northeast and agricultural in the southwest.

The Carpathians in the east (Moravia, Slovakia and Ruthenia) and the Sudeter Mountains in the west are the two main mountain systems, and the Labe, the Oder, the Morava, the Vltava, the Danube and the Trsza are the principal rivers. Through these rivers Czechoslovakia is connected with the North Sea at Hamburg, the Baltic Sea at Szczecin, and the Black Sea at Constanza.

Practically all trade in Czechoslovakia is concentrated in cities. The capital city of Prague has attracted a large population because of its cultural and economic position. It also has the advantage of being at the tributary of the Elbe River. The major Czech cities are as follows:

Population in Major Czech Cities (1969)

Prague (capital)	1,103,185	Plzen (Pilsen)	146,010
Borno	337,247	Kosice	136,997
Bratislava	285,905	Olomouc	79,545
Ostrava	274,547	Usti Nad Labem	73,897

Source: Europa Yearbook, 1970

Nearly 80% of the Czech industry is concentrated in Bohemia and Moravia, and the remaining 20% in Slovakia; Northern Moravia is the most important industrial region, accounting for 17% of total Czech industrial output. The capital Prague alone turns out about 10% of the total national production.

The climate in Czechoslovakia is that of a transition between continental and oceanic, caused by its location and topography. Winter is fairly cold in the lowlands and very cold in the uplands. Summer temperatures range from warm in the lowlands to fresh and cool in the uplands.

2. Human Resources:

In 1968 Czechoslovakia had a population of 14.4 million. The ethnic composition of the Czech population is as follows:

Czechs	65.1%
Slovaks	28.6%
Hungarians	3.9%
Germans	0.9%
Polands and others	1.5%

The United Nations estimate that by 1980, the population of Czechoslovakia will be 15.8 million. The natural increase in its population is slower than the less developed socialist countries.

Several branches of the Czech economy are facing a severe labor shortage. According to law, all men under 65 and women under 60, except the sick and housewives with small children, must work. In addition, most people have to work in order to improve their standard of living.

Geographically, Slovakia is more agricultural, with 47% of its labor force employed in agriculture vs 29% in industry. In Czechlands, 46% of the work force is employed in industry and less than one quarter in agriculture and forestry.

3. Constitution and Government:

The Soviet form of government was inaugurated on June 9, 1948. Under this constitution the administrative authority is heavily concentrated in the National Assembly. The present constitution, replacing that of 1948, was promulgated on July 11, 1960. A unicameral parliament of 300 members with 4-year terms, acts as the supreme organ of the state. However, substantive power rests in the Government, composed of the president and the presidium. The highest policy-making and executive organ is the Politburo of the Czech Communist Party.

In 1968, attempts at reform were made under the leadership of Alexander Dubcek, who replaced Antonin Novotny as the first secretary in January, 1968. The ensuing liberalization in political and economic spheres resulted in the Soviet Union inspired invasion of the Warsaw Pact armies in August, 1968, which forced the Czech government to re-introduce the old way of strict censorship and central control. The present first secretary of the Czech Communist Party is Dr. Gustav Husak, and the prime minister is Mr. Lubomir Strougal.

The national government exercises strict control in political and economic matters, but a new federal system of government was introduced at the beginning of 1969 to give the Czech and Slovak states separate control over wide-ranging domestic matters such as education, justice, agriculture and housing.

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

1. General

Czechoslovakia is one of the most highly industrialized countries: its population is only 0.47% of the world total, but its industrial production accounts for about 2.6% of the world total.

All means of production are nationalized and the economy is under strict central planning and direction. With the recent collectivization of agriculture, nearly 90% of the national wealth and almost 100% of all means of production are in collective ownership.

There is virtually no significant source of income other than from employment and agriculture. Property income is limited to interest from small money deposits in state banks. Rentals can only be deposited in blocked accounts and can only be used for repair of the property.

The private sector is limited to small scale enterprise and no employment of others is allowed. (The examples of private enterprises are: laundering, shoe shining, shoe making and repair, tailoring, carpentry, hair-dressing, car washing, souvenir sales, etc.)

With its limited natural resources and relatively small domestic market, foreign trade is of basic importance to the Czech economy. Czechoslovakia has long been a major exporter of manufactured goods and sophisticated industrial equipment. With a long tradition of excellent technology, the Czech machine tool industry enjoys a reputation of outstanding standard throughout the world. The famed Skoda Plzen National Corporation, established 110 years ago, has been Czechoslovakia's largest heavy engineering works and one of the leading industrial manufacturers in Europe. To achieve large-scale, economic operation making use of limited resources, the Czech industries specialized in fields that require high degree of technical sophistication: heavy industrial machineries, lighter industrial machineries, automobiles, chemicals, glass wares, etc.

Agricultural output has been slow in expanding, and it has been necessary to import foodstuffs. In the following table, a breakdown of Czechoslovakia's national income by sectors is shown:

National Income of Czechoslovakia, 1968

	<u>%</u>
Industry	66.3
Building	10.0
Agriculture	12.5
Forestry	0.7
Freight	2.8
Manufactures	0.3
Industrial Supplies	0.8
Commerce & Public Housing	5.4
Purchases	0.4
Other Material Manufactures	0.8
	100

Source: Europa Yearbook

The growth of national income had been slower in the early 1960's, but since 1966, there has been a marked improvement in the performance of the Czech economy, as can be seen from the table below:

Years	National Income in Billion Korunas	Last Year as a % of the Previous Year
1961	172	-
2	175	102
3	173	99
4	170	98
5	174	102
6	191	110
7	234	123
8	258	110

Source: U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics

Foreign influence over the Czechoslovak economy is significant. Czechoslovakia is a member of the COMECON, and its trade is geared to the integration of its economy into that of the Soviet Union. An attempt at greater independence, together with liberalization in domestic economic operation and political freedom, was crushed by the Soviet-inspired invasion by Warsaw Pact armies; Czechoslovakia has suffered economically as a result of this political manoeuvre, though many difficulties did have their roots in the long-run maladjustments between the expansion in heavy engineering and chemical industries on the one hand and the sluggish growth in their foreign sales, on the other. Such products as rolling mills, pipes, compressors, power stations, cars and locomotives have traditionally been sold to COMECON partners, but these customers are now finding it more profitable to import from the West. Similarly, Czechoslovakia depends on the supply of nuclear power and gas from USSR, but the latter is finding other markets more profitable.

The long and medium-term prospect for the Czech economy is reasonably promising, especially since the economic planning authority professes to recognize the necessity of reducing bureaucracy and improving management efficiency. The immediate and medium-term tasks of the economic planners is to correct the distortions caused by past management errors, in a wholesale fashion, rather than to attack each symptom piecemeal. For example, they must resolve such problems as coordinating investments and labor supply, reorganizing industries to improve efficiency, elimination of waste, provision of more power for industrial use, modernization of railway system, increasing the production of fertilizer, and mechanization of agriculture to offset the decline in farm population because of age and emigration to the cities.

2. Agriculture

Less than a quarter of the nation's workforce is employed in agriculture: approximately 1.3 million out of about 6.6 million. There are 5.1 million hectares of arable land and 1.77 million hectares of pastures. During 1967-1969, agricultural production had been better than the previous years mainly due to good weather conditions. In 1968, agricultural output grew by 3.5%. Crop harvest increased by 3%, livestock 4.1% and cereal production increased to 7.4 million tons, the highest since the Second World War. Yet, the growth in this sector is not sufficiently rapid.

As is common in Communist countries, the Czech agriculture is largely collectivized: there are about 6,500 collective farms with 4.3 million hectares under cultivation. The private sector is limited to small scale operations, ranging from 12 to 15 hectares of land per unit, and no permanently hired labor is permitted. There are only about 700 thousand hectares under private farmers, mostly in the mountainous regions.

The economic problems in the Czech agriculture are outdated farm mechanization, a declining farm labor force and a lack of artificial fertilizers. Czech agricultural planning is chronically unfulfilled and the country belongs to a permanent grain-deficit area with no hope of self-sufficiency. As for agricultural productivity, the yield per hectare, with the exception of cereals, is below the pre-war level. The main crops, dairy produce and livestock production are as follows:

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Wheat ('000 tons)	2,247	2,516	3,153
Rye " "	790	689	769
Barley " "	1,608	1,936	1,697
Oats " "	746	968	869
Potatoes(")	5,846	6,037	6,526
Beet " "	7,762	7,663	8,098
Milk (million litres)	4,044	4,205	4,417
Eggs (million)	3,080	3,218	3,270
Butter(000 tons)	84.2	82.8	86.9
Meat (")	544	574	615
Cattle (thousand)	4,462	4,437	4,249
Pigs " "	5,305	5,601	5,136
Sheep " "	670	770	906
Hens " "	21,307	21,411	20,757

Source: Europa Yearbook

Fishing is limited to rivers and lakes, as Czechoslovakia has no sea coast. The most important catch is carp. Though lakes and rivers are constantly replenished by new fish stocks, Czechoslovakia relies on daily imports of fish for its domestic needs.

Forests are the dominant feature of vegetation in almost the entire country, covering 31% of the land area. 62% of trees are coniferous (mainly spruce, fir, beech and oak), and 38% are deciduous. The Czech forestry output was as follows:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total Output (million M ³)	14.6	13.7
Softwood (")	11.6	10.4

Source: Europa Yearbook

3. Industry

Czechoslovakia has been an industrially advanced country even before the first World War, with a secure outlet for its manufacturers in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Important industrial development took place between 1918 and 1939, and after the Second World War, it emerged as the least devastated country in Europe.

Between 1949 and 1966, its industrial output grew at an annual average of 9%. But the emphasis on quantitative growth gave rise to such undesirable results as excessive buildup in inventories of unsaleable, low quality goods.

The industrial development of Czechoslovakia has not been evenly spread over all sectors. The industries that expanded most rapidly are chemicals, rubber and asbestos, followed by heavy engineering, metal working and building materials. Food processing, cellulose and paper, and printing industries showed a slow pace of development.

Industrial production is the most important source of national income, accounting for over 66% of the total. The goals of economic planning in early 1970's are nationalization and coordination. This is because many plants are equipped with outdated facilities, some plants were built without regard to labor requirement and raw material availability, and some plants were being built for the purpose of prestige, and are uneconomic. A major change in economic planning policy is being formulated, which will aim at according greater emphasis to consumer goods manufacturing and light industries. Until the new coherent policy is formulated, the government is introducing a Selective Investment Programme (SIP) as the guideline for short-and medium-term economic activity. Under the S.I.P. heavy engineering industries will be given a proper allowance for expansion, but the emphasis will be on the industries that do not require major construction outlays. These include precision engineering, electronics, textile and leather machineries, man-made fibres, building materials, glass and glassware, cloth and footwear, and trucks and tractors. Also, under the SIP, the expansion of established export industries will be promoted.

Industrial production grew by 5.2% in 1968 (compared with 7.1% in 1967). Labor productivity, according to the official calculation, increased by 3.9%. Of the industrial outputs, capital goods production grew by 4.9%, and consumer goods increased by 5.7%. The normally high priority industries, such as chemicals and building materials, performed much worse in 1968 than before. On the other hand, certain durables showed remarkable growth in 1968 - production of TV sets increased by 37% in 1968, radio sets increased by 15%, and passenger cars 12%.

In 1969, industrial production was estimated to have grown by 5% overall. Though details of the planning targets and actual performance are not available, consumer goods production seems to have grown rapidly, and as a result of increased effort in promoting housing and chemical industries, their pace of growth will regain their earlier momentum.

The main products of the Czech manufacturing industry are as follows:

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Pig Iron (million tons)	6.3	6.8	7.0
Crude Steel (" ")	9.1	10.0	10.5
Cement (" ")	6.1	6.5	6.5
Cotton Fabrics (Million metres)	493.6	491.7	484.1
Woolen Fabrics (" ")	45.2	46.4	46.1
Paper (Thousand Tons)	544.4	584.0	600.3
Refined Sugar (Thousand Tons)	984.1	956.1	910.7
Beer (Million Litres)	1,937.5	1,939.3	2,006.6
Radio sets (number)	247,114	222,182	299,941
TV sets (")	227,942	255,730	350,235
Motor Cars (")	92,717	111,718	125,517
Motor Cycles (")	120,995	114,842	136,200
Tractors (")	28,164	28,669	24,424

The Czech textile industry has traditionally been important. Czechoslovakia produces a major portion of textile machinery herself, and the new emphasis on the expansion of textile products, which is now in short supply, will involve extensive rationalization not only in the textile industry itself but in the engineering industry producing textile machinery. The textile machinery industry is expected to both increase the production of conventional machines and to develop new designs of machines. The Czech textile machinery industry is exporting its products, and Argentina and Brazil are the most important buyers of Czech textile machines.

The Czech machine tools industry is acknowledged to be one of the most advanced in the world. It produces over 250 basic types of machine tools for all industrial fields, a third of which is comprised of assorted types of lathes. Recently, increasing attention is being paid to the development of electronic numerical control systems for the automatic control of the workcycles of machine tools. At present, the Czech machine tool industry produces 85-90% of all machinery required by its domestic industries, and is expected to increase by 40% in the next 5 years.

A major transport equipment industry in Czechoslovakia produces tractors, trucks, cars and locomotives, which are not only satisfying domestic requirements but are exported to 70 countries, including Europe, Japan, and South America. Czech exports of diesel motors is the fourth largest in the world, after the U.S. West Germany, and Great Britain.

The largest producer of industrial machinery is Skoda National Corporation with its branches in Plzen and Prague. Its products embrace most of the important mechanical-engineering products, and more than 35% of its output is exported. Among its major manufactures are, steam power stations (with capacities of 50 - 200 MW), turbines, generators, condensing and regenerating equipment, rolling mills for metallurgy, continuous billet mills, hydraulic extrusion presses, various foundry equipment, and transport equipment, including automobiles, locomotives, and diesel engines. During and before the Second World War, Skoda's production of weapons and ammunitions one of the most important sources of supply for the German war effort.

Farm tractors are produced by Zbrojovka Concern in Brno. These tractors range from 35 hp to 55 hp, and are equipped with the "Zetromatic" hydraulic system with rheostatic control. As Czechoslovakia authority is emphasizing farm mechanization for the purpose of improving productivity and of replacing the declining fam population, the output of tractors may be increased substantially, and there will be increased demand for imported farm machines.

Capital investment in 1968 reached 76.5 billion Korunas (C\$11.4 billion), representing an 8.6% increase over the '67 level. Of the total 47.7 billion Korunas (C\$7.1 billion) was spent on construction (up 7%) and 28.8 billion (C\$4.3 billion) was spent on machinery and equipment (up 11.4%). This pace is expected to slow down in 1970 and early 1971, because of numerous unfinished construction projects,

excessively long periods of time which are currently needed for delivery of ordered items, and the generally unbalanced structure of the economy. The present goal of Czech economic planning is 'consolidation', and after a period of adjustment, investment will resume its pace, especially with the Selective Investment Programme.

The Czech food processing industry is the second largest industry, after heavy engineering industry, in terms of the volume of production. However, slow growth in the agricultural sector poses a limitation to expansion in the food processing industry. As a result, the Czech food industry is for the most part supplying the home market, though such items as Pilsner beer, Prague ham, sugar and malt are being exported.

The footwear industry in Czechoslovakia has enjoyed a good reputation even before the War, and has been one of the important generators of income as well as foreign exchange. On a per capita basis, the output of footwear in Czechoslovakia surpasses most of the highly developed nations: at present, annual production of leather and other footwear is in excess of 100 million pairs. The main export markets for Czech footwear are Western Germany, the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany.

With a large part of the country covered by forest, the Czech forest based industry has showed rapid growth in the past few years. As a result of quick expansion in the woodworking and pulp and paper industries, more timber has been taken from the forests than could be replenished by natural growth and of forestation.

The Czech 7-year plan for development classifies the chemical industry as one of the top-priority industries. The production of heavy industrial chemicals is based on brown coal and imported raw materials. In order to improve the productivity of the agricultural sector, production of fertilizers is given top priority: nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers occupy an important place in the Czech chemical industry, while potash fertilizer is imported. Synthetic fibres, plastics and synthetic resins, are increasing in relative importance.

The glass industry of Czechoslovakia is world-renowned, and is a major source of foreign exchange. Czech crystals are greatly appreciated articles of art, and the glass industry also turns out sheets, flat and hollow glass, technical laboratory and optical glass.

On the whole, as a means of improving efficiency, industrial units in Czechoslovakia are integrated into about 950 firms. In addition, the firms are encouraged to enter into mutual long-term agreements of sales or purchases in order that they may formulate long term plans. This, while providing the firms with a better perspective for future operations and guards against sudden reverses, has its adverse effect in limiting the firms' manoeuverability and its scope of flexibility. To further restrict individual decision-making authority, and new (orthodox) approach re-instates direct control by the central planning agency. Individual firms may not decide the amount of production and the amount of source of

raw material supply, but have to operate in accordance with the specific authorizations of the central planning agency. The same obtains in foreign trade.

4. Mining

Czechoslovakia's mineral deposits are varied but not abundant, and the bulk of its mineral requirements must be satisfied by imports. Coal, iron ore, uranium ore, nickel, zinc, copper, manganese, antimony, cobalt, silver, graphite, ceramic clay and glass sands are found. The most important are coal, iron and uranium.

Deposits of hard and brown coal and lignite are located in Ostrava, Kladno, Plzen, Rosice and Trutnov. A substantial part of brown coal is obtained from open pits, while hard coal comes exclusively from underground mines.

Czech iron ore production satisfies only 30% of domestic requirements, and the deficiency is made up by imports from the USSR. Similarly, the crude oil supply is inadequate, and the bulk of domestic demand is fulfilled by a pipeline from the Soviet Union.

The annual production of major minerals in Czechoslovakia is shown in the following table:

		<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Hard Coal	(million tons)	26.7	25.9	26.1
Brown Coal	(" ")	69.9	67.2	70.8
Coke	(" ")	9.5	9.3	9.5
Iron Ore	(" ")	2.2	1.9	1.6

Source: Europa Yearbook.

Because of the inadequacy of domestic supply, it is the policy of the Czech government to accord priority in the allocation of foreign exchange to the imports of such minerals as copper, zinc, and crude oil.

5. Finance

In 1945 banks were nationalized, and in 1948 they were merged into two institutes: the Zivnostenska Banka for Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and the Tatra Banka for Slovakia. In 1950, these two and the Post Office Savings Bank were integrated into the State Bank of Czechoslovakia (Ceskoslovenska Statni Banka).

The Czechoslovak currency is the Koruna. Foreign exchange is under state monopoly, and Czech currency may not be exported or imported. Czechoslovakia is not a member of the IMF or the International Bank, since the pegging of the Koruna to the rouble was not approved by the IMF. All means of production being nationalized, foreign investment takes the form of loans and technical cooperation rather than direct participation.

The main items in the 1968 budget are:

<u>Revenue</u>			<u>Expenditure</u>		
Items	Billion Kcs	%	Items	Billion Kcs	%
Income levies	47.9	33.0	National Economy	64.0	44.2
Turnover tax	41.8	28.8	Culture, health & Social Services	64.6	44.6
Direct Tax	17.8	12.3	Defense	12.9	8.9
Other	37.3	25.8	Other	3.3	2.3
Total	144.8	100.0	Total	144.8	100.0

6. Utilities

(1) Energy:

Electrification is considered to be the kingpin of Czech industrial development. The mainstay of Czechoslovakia's electrical power is thermal. The annual production of electricity in the period 1965 - 1969 is shown below:

	Million KWH
1965	34,188
1966	36,480
1967	38,616
1968	41,388
1969	42,900

Source: U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics

Hydro-electricity plays a relatively modest role because of the lack of suitable sites and the growing need of water for human consumption. Most of the hydro-electricity is located in Slovakia. Thermal electricity is generated with low grade fuels such as lignite from the Northern Bohemian coal district.

Consumption of electricity in Czechoslovakia, on a per capita basis, is one of the highest in the world. The domestic consumption exceeds production, and as much as 1400 million KWH of electricity has to be imported. There is an agreement with Hungary to build a hydro-electric power station on the Danube, having a capacity of 3800 million KWH per year and to be divided equally between the two countries. Czechoslovakia's largest power plant is under construction at Pocerady in Louny.

The Czech nuclear fuel reserve is substantial. There is a nuclear power station with 150 MW reactor in Bohumice, powered by natural uranium. The Czech authority is emphasizing the need for such programmes for it enables the Czech demand for energy to be satisfied by the country's own resources.

In the field of nuclear energy, Eastern European Communist countries cooperate closely, but in such a way as to ensure Soviet control. In view of the expected shortages in the 1970's and especially the 1980's, some of the future programmes have already been agreed upon. By the end of 1970, Czechoslovakia will start its second reactor (A-2), to be completed in 1972-3. It will be located near the first in Bohumice near Trnova, Slovakia.

(2) Transportation:

With no access to the sea, and being situated at the centre of Europe, Czechoslovakia's transportation systems are of special importance to the country.

In the absence of sea transport, the role of railways is of considerably greater importance to Czechoslovakia than other countries with access to the sea. Soviet raw materials are inaccessible to maritime shipping, and inland waterways are few.

The composition of the means of transportation in cargo and passenger movements is shown below:

	1966	1967	1968
Railway Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	224,069	226,123	227,341
Passengers . . . (millions)	568.7	578.1	607.4
Public Road Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	219,331	230,377	231,920
Passengers . . . (millions)	1,672.2	1,117.5	1,665.8
Waterway Transport:			
Freight . . . (thousand tons)	4,346	4,197	4,340
Passengers . . . (thousands)	3,896	3,844	n.a.
Air Transport:			
Freight . . . (tons)	24,140	22,453	21,117
Passengers . . . (thousands)	1,360	1,393	1,359

Source: Europa Yearbook

The Danube is the main inland waterway. The Elbe and the Oder, together with the Danube, connect Czechoslovakia with the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, and the Black Sea. In cooperation with its neighbours - including Australia - Czechoslovakia is planning to build channels to connect these three rivers, thus establishing a network linking the three seas.

Road Transportation is growing much more rapidly than rail transportation, though the latter still dominates the scene. There are 72,908 km. of motorways and first-class roads and 13,330 km of railway tracks.

Air transport is run by the Czechoslovak Airlines, which handled 21 thousand tons of cargos and 1.4 million passengers in 1968.

(3) Communication

There are 5 television stations in Czechoslovakia, all nationalized. Compared with the gradual increase in the number of TVs, radios and telephones, the number of new book titles is showing a steady if gradual decline. The number of communications media is as follows:

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Telephones	1,491,621	1,582,852	1,678,717	1,780,373
Radio Sets	3,099,924	3,179,143	3,185,071	3,286,571
Television Sets . . .	2,113,450	2,375,318	2,599,766	2,864,067
Book Titles	6,503	6,435	6,114	5,916
Newspapers (Dailies)	27	27	28	28
Periodicals	1,259	1,220	1,204	1,403

Source: Europa Yearbook

7. Tourism

After a sharp drop in the number of tourists following the invasion of the Warsaw Pact armies in August, 1968, the Czech tourist industry is gradually showing signs of recovery. The government is engaged in a vigorous campaign abroad to attract tourists, and is confident that the beautiful scenery and historical monuments, together with good service, will prove irresistible to foreign tourists. Czechoslovakia claims to have 40,000 monuments and 2,500 castles, forts and historic mansions. Renovation of historic buildings in Prague and other cities is continuing, and hotels are being built to ease the shortage in tourist accommodation that has existed since the end of World War II. Two projects are in process at Karlovy Vary, a health resort, and in the Tatra Mountains, ski resort facilities are being completed.

The number of tourists visiting Czechoslovakia are shown below:

<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
3,519,000	4,603,688	4,165,957

Source: Europa Yearbook

It is hoped that the number of tourists will increase in 1970 to 5 million.

FOREIGN TRADE

1. The Structure of Foreign Trade

Czechoslovakia's foreign trade is above the world average in per capita terms: its population accounts for about 0.47% of the world total, while its trade is about 2.6% of the world total. In 1969, Czech foreign trade amounted to \$6.5 billion, as compared with \$6.2 billion in 1968. The proportion of foreign trade in the Czech national income is about 18%.

Domestic economic conditions, as well as political pressure from the Soviet Union, dictate the pattern of Czech foreign trade. As a member of the COMECON, it is obliged to trade primarily with its COMECON partners: under the National Plan, announced by the Deputy Minister for Planning, Mr. Jozef Huorecky, trade with capitalist countries is expected to grow in 1970 by only 1.7%, while trade with the COMECON members, mainly the Soviet Union, is to increase by 6.4%. The central government of Czechoslovakia re-instituted the rigid central control of foreign trade that was the rule before the Dubcek reform. Now Czech importers are not allowed to choose their partners among foreign traders. As before, they are obliged to deal with the partner assigned to them by the authority. In addition, there will be a cutback in Czech purchases of machinery and equipment from the West. Domestically, the Czech planning authority is preparing for a major change in economic policy, aimed at increasing the share of non-heavy industry. Heavy engineering industry, though no longer the near-exclusive focus of emphasis in the Czech development planning, is nevertheless the most important, but the projects involving them are mainly oriented towards nationalization of existing plants and removal of bottlenecks. The allocation of foreign exchange, and therefore market opportunity for Canada, is dictated by this pattern of emphasis.

The over-all trade of Czechoslovakia during the period 1965-1969 is shown below:

	<u>Czech Exports (fob)</u>	<u>Czech Imports (cif)</u>
	<u>Values in Million U.S. Dollars</u>	
1965	2,689	2,673
1966	2,745	2,736
1967	2,864	2,680
1968	3,005	3,191
1969	3,313	3,215

Source: U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

2. Analysis of Czechoslovak Imports

Czech imports amount to about \$3 billion annually, as shown in the previous section. The largest supplier of Czech imports is the Soviet Union, accounting for 33.7% of total Czech imports in

1968. A breakdown of Czech imports by countries of origin is shown below:

	<u>1967</u>		<u>1968</u>	
	<u>Million Korunas</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Million Korunas</u>	<u>%</u>
U.S.S.R.	6,950	36.0	7,460	33.7
East Germany	2,305	11.9	2,877	13.0
China, Mainland	100	0.5	146	0.6
Hungary	1,086	5.6	1,305	5.9
Poland	1,434	7.4	1,785	8.1
West Germany	595	3.1	729	3.3
Bulgaria	567	2.9	650	2.9
Cuba	249	1.3	321	1.4
U.K.	520	2.7	575	2.6
Romania	623	3.2	787	3.6
Austria	381	2.0	505	2.3
France	337	1.7	317	1.4
Netherlands	221	1.1	506	2.3
Yugoslavia	381	2.0	429	1.9
Belgium	110	0.6	163	0.7
Italy	345	1.8	365	1.6
U.S.A.	133	0.7	118	0.5
Total	19,296	100.0	22,155	100.0

Source: Europa Yearbook

The share of the West in Czech imports, as can be seen from the above table, is very insignificant. In 1967, it amounted to 10.6% of total, and in 1968 it was 11.5%. This state of affairs was largely caused by COMECON agreement described previously at some length. The largest Western supplier is West Germany which sold 729 million kcs (C\$108.5 million) in 1968. It is followed by the U.K. (C\$85.6 million), the Netherlands (C\$75.3 million), Austria (C\$75.2 million), and Italy (C\$54.3 million). The U.S. sold only C\$17.6 million in 1968, accounting for only 0.5% of the total, and actually the smallest supplier in the table above.

By commodities, the largest group imported by Czechoslovakia is machinery and equipment, which accounted for 31.3% of total commodity imports in 1968. The broad breakdown of the Czech imports is shown as follows:

Czechoslovak Imports by Commodity Groups, 1968

	<u>Million Korunas</u>	<u>%</u>
Machinery and Equipment	6,938	31.3
Fuels, Mineral Raw Materials & metals	5,571	25.1
Chemicals	1,750	7.9 .
Building Materials	316	1.4
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	2,524	11.4
Live Animals	21	0.1
Raw materials for food preparation	1,501	6.8
Food and Beverages	1,971	8.9
Manufactured Goods	1,563	7.1
 Total	 22,155	 100.0

Source: Europa Yearbook

A priority allocation of foreign exchange is given to the imports of copper, zinc, rubber, crude oil, phosphates, wood pulp, cotton, wool and hides. These commodities will be imported in such quantity as to ensure 7% annual growth in the Czech engineering industry and an 8% expansion in its chemical industry. It's also likely that foreign exchanges will be allocated for the purchase of equipment for established export industries producing consumer goods, mainly textiles and footwear, printing, woodworking, and glass industry. Re-equipment of tanneries and engineering works will be subsidized in accordance with the needed improvement in agricultural productivity; high priority is likely to be given to the import of high-lift trucks, tractors and machine tools. In order to step up the activities in the sagging construction industry, imports of building machines will also be placed on a high priority list. These include machines to produce partitions, surfacing boards, floor surfacing, special metal sheet bonding materials, electrical, plumbing and heating appliances, lighting fixtures, fittings, etc.

A sharp increase in activities in the construction industry is expected to stimulate an increase in the demand for plastic products for building purposes. Expansion of Czechoslovakia's basic petrochemical industry is an important part of its planning for the 1970-75 period. About 20% of federal investment is to go into chemicals and building materials, and 5 billion korunas is to be spent in the coming five to six years to step up the output of plastics. The plan includes the introduction of such new products as ABS, polymethylmethacrylate and polystyrene, and expansion of PVC, polyethylene, polypropylene, phenoplastics, melamine, and urea resins. There is a strong interest in the production of a wide range of plastic products connected with housing. Among the more important are wall and ceiling panels, partition walls, surface dressing, windows and frames, roller blinds, translucent sheeting, tanks and cisterns, furniture and furniture linings, slats, handrails, etc. Most of the Czech purchases of machinery, licenses, and technical know-how are expected to be concluded within three to five years from 1970, offering a promising opportunity for Canadian exporters of machines and equipment as well as fabricated materials, especially those connected with the above mentioned products.

In the matter of consumer goods, Czechoslovakia is afflicted by the same kind of imbalance as other Socialist countries: some luxury goods are available, but there is a shortage of the necessities, and certain goods are available but cannot be used because of the lack of necessary complementary goods. Thus, there is ready-made clothing but no spools of cotton thread; there are transistor radios and tape recorders but no batteries to operate them; there are cameras but no films; and there are new cars but old-car owners cannot find replacement tires. The prospective exporters of consumers' goods should make sure that all necessary accessories and complementary parts are made available, and that after-service is provided for durable goods.

3. Analysis of Czechoslovak Exports

Czechoslovakia exports about \$3 billion annually and the largest item is machinery and equipment, accounting for 49.3% of total exports in 1968. The biggest customer of Czech exports is, as in the case of imports, the Soviet Union, which bought 33.5% of Czech exports in 1968.

The overwhelming importance of the COMECON market for its exports has been a cause of serious concern in Czechoslovakia, especially since its COMECON partners - Hungary, Poland, Rumania - have begun to import heavy engineering equipment from the West. This had led to a switch to increased dealings with the West under the Dubcek regime, but was abruptly stopped by the invasion of the Warsaw Pact armies.

The breakdown of Czechoslovakia's exports by countries is shown below:

	<u>1967</u>		<u>1968</u>	
	<u>Million Korunas</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Million Korunas</u>	<u>%</u>
U.S.S.R.	7,035	34.1	7,257	33.5
East Germany	2,294	11.1	2,362	10.9
China, Mainland	136	0.7	173	0.8
Hungary	1,097	5.3	1,205	5.7
Poland	1,691	8.2	1,668	7.7
West Germany	739	3.6	861	4.0
Bulgaria	660	3.2	590	2.7
Cuba	235	1.1	308	1.4
U.K.	480	2.3	507	2.3
Rumania	644	3.1	718	3.3
Austria	333	1.6	384	1.8
France	232	1.1	268	1.2
Netherlands	211	1.0	232	1.1
Yugoslavia	694	3.4	768	3.5
Belgium	123	0.6	125	0.6
Italy	400	1.9	438	2.0
U.S.A.	195	0.9	163	0.8
Total	20,622	100.0	21,638	100.0

Source: Europa Yearbook

The share of the West is again very small: it accounted for 16.5% in 1967 and 17.3% in 1968. Czechoslovakia is stressing the promotion of its old, established exports, such as heavy engineering equipment, textiles, footwear and glassware. By commodities, Czechoslovakia's exports are as follows:

Czechoslovakia's Exports, 1968

	<u>Million Korunas</u>	<u>%</u>
Machinery and equipment	10,673	49.3
Fuel, mineral raw materials, metals	3,813	17.6
Chemicals	942	4.4
Building materials	390	1.8
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	884	4.1
Live animals	24	0.1
Raw material for food preparations	414	1.9
Food and beverages	575	2.6
Manufactured goods	3,923	18.1
Total	21,638	100.0

Source: Europa Yearbook

CANADIAN TRADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. General

Canadian exports to Czechoslovakia fluctuated very widely during 1965-1969, because of the fluctuation in the Canadian exports of cereals. The main items of exports other than cereals, are light-industrial machineries and flaxseed. In trading with Czechoslovakia, Canada imports far more than it exports: in 1969, Canada imported \$30 million but exported only \$3.7 million. The major items in Canada's imports from Czechoslovakia are textiles, footwear, and fabricated materials (iron and steel wire and rod). Imports from Czechoslovakia accounted for only 0.21% of total Canadian imports in 1969, and exports to Czechoslovakia accounted for as little as 0.03% of total Canadian exports. A detailed list of Canadian exports and imports vis a vis Czechoslovakia are provided in the appendices.

To provide perspective, Canadian trade with Czechoslovakia since 1960 is tabulated as follows:

Canadian Trade with Czechoslovakia, 1960-1969

in Thousand Dollars

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Balance</u>
1960	6,654	6,767	+ 113
1961	8,405	20,617	+12,212
1962	9,033	3,522	- 5,511
1963	9,204	13,289	+ 4,085
1964	12,847	54,230	+41,383
1965	15,965	34,762	+18,797
1966	21,709	5,080	-16,629
1967	28,529	10,970	-17,559
1968	27,367	12,394	-16,973
1969	30,046	3,770	-26,276

Source: DBS Trade of Canada

2. Ontario Exports to Czechoslovakia

In 1969, Ontario exported \$745.1 thousand, a drop of \$1.2 million from 1968 level, due to the once-over nature of exports of oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels, which amounted to \$1.3 million in 1968. Ontario accounted for 19.8% of total Canadian exports to Czechoslovakia, because large items such as flaxseed were not exported from Ontario. The main items of Ontario exports are raw hides and skins, measuring equipment, and metal working machines. Exports of these items may be expected to continue expanding, as Czechoslovakia is stepping up the footwear industry and leather is in short supply in Czechoslovakia. The largest potential for Ontario exports lies in plastic resins, machines to produce plastic goods, and industrial machinery and agricultural implements as described in detail in the section analyzing Czech imports. A three-digit breakdown of Ontario's exports is provided in the appendices.

ECONOMIC AND TRADE POLICIES

1. Planning

With the exception of the one brief spell of liberalization, Czech economic policy since the end of World War II has been 'authoritarian control from the centre'. The basic goals of Czech economic policy are, increases in agricultural production and industrial productivity.

As extensively described in the sections on industry and analysis of imports, the specific goals of planning for 1971-1975 are expansion of the chemical industry, continuance of the prominence of the heavy engineering industry, improvement of agricultural productivity, and the promotion of traditionally well established light industries which have good export markets.

The 1971-1975 plan calls for different rates of growth in different sectors of the economy: Highlights:

Proposed Annual Growth Rates (%)

Gross National Product	5.6
Nominal Wages	2.6
Investment	4.0
Trade (exports & imports)	5.8
Trade with COMECON	6.4
Trade with West	1.7

Source: New York Times, November 5, 1969

There are long-term trade agreements with various countries, including Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Britain, Benelux, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia, U.A.R., Uganda, Yugoslavia, and, of course, the COMECON countries. Canada has been enjoying the most favored nations treatment in Czechoslovakia, dating back to 1928.

2. Foreign Trade Regulations, Tariffs and Taxes

The basic factors regulating Czech imports are the state of the Czech balance of payments and the prices of the goods. Tariffs and taxes are not a significant factor, as foreign trade is integrated in the national economic plans, and the amount and terms of trade are largely the result of intergovernmental negotiations. There are two sets of tariffs, general and contractual. The latter applies to imports from countries enjoying most favoured nations treatment. Duties are ad valorem, based on the invoice price plus all expenses at the Czech border. No licences or permits are required for either imports or exports, if the tradings are conducted by foreign trade corporations. Consular certificates are not required, either to certify the country of origin or for any other purpose.

Czechoslovakia has no free-ports or free zones. However, Poland grants Czechoslovakia free-port facilities in Stettin, Gdynia,

and Glatz, and Germany offers Hamburg as a free port. Rumania also offers free zone facilities to Czechoslovakia.

3. Promoting the Products

In Brno, an International Trade Fair is held every year, in which foreign manufacturers exhibit their wares.

In addition, a new foreign trade association, ZENIT, was formed with authorization to represent foreign firms. This new association is composed of three formerly separate bodies, TRANSAKTA (representation), INSPECKTA (trade superintendence), and RAPID (publicity), with assistance from the Czechoslovakian Commercial Bank. ZENIT is expected to perform the following services:

- To include and carry out specific transactions and to expand the sale of given products;
- To provide business information and engineering services.
- To build a network of servicing posts, to train servicemen, and to ensure standard repair of given products.
- To establish consignment stocks and to maintain an inventory of spare parts for imported products
- To conduct market research and to explore the possibility of leasing or rental
- To plan and arrange for publicity, translations, direct mail advertising, and other means of commercial promotion.
- To arrange for participation in fairs and exhibitions, and
- To represent foreign firms to the Czech authorities, and to ensure compliance with the country's regulations.

This new association was formed on the basis of a decree by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Its address is:

ZENIT
Na Mustku 11,
Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

For importation of machinery and equipment into Czechoslovakia, there is a special corporation called Phoenix Praha, which represents foreign firms to facilitate such importations.

4. Licensing, Joint Ventures, etc.

Czechoslovakia is interested in buying production licenses and in establishing joint ventures with Western entrepreneurs. At the same time, the sale of Czech licenses have multiplied rapidly in recent years: research institutes receive about 45% of their foreign exchange income from the sale of licenses. At present, Czechoslovakia pays far less than the West, on a per capita basis, in license fees. This is expected to change, as the authority intends to drastically increase the purchase of foreign licenses - it was expected to increase 15 fold during 1965-1970.

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ONTARIO DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY COMMODITIES

1968 - 1969

GROUP	COMMODITY	VALUE \$'000	
		1968	1969
001	Cattle	15.0	
006	Poultry		6.5
015	Ready-cooked meat & prep. not canned		.7
183	Tobacco, manufactured	.2	
201	Raw hides & skins, except fur skins	530.1	580.7
209	Other crude animal products		2.2
212	Oil seeds, oil nuts & oil kernels	1,332.4	
375	Man-made fibre broad woven fabrics		1.2
384	Other fabrics	1.2	5.1
389	Misc. textile fabricated materials		.7
424	Plastics & syn. rubber, not shaped	2.4	12.2
425	Plastics, basic shapes & forms		.3
429	Industrial chem. specialties & explosive		46.0
444	Bars & rods, steel		.2
459	Other non-ferrous metals & alloys		.1
465	Bolts, nuts, etc., & basic hardware	9.1	
469	Other metals fabricated basic product	3.6	1.1
503	Electric, generators & motors	.1	
510	Conveying, elevating, etc. equipment		7.4
523	Metalworking machinery	7.0	1.4
529	Other special industry machinery	31.9	12.0
541	Soil prep. seeding & fert. machinery	1.5	2.3
590	Ships & boats	.8	
660	Cooking equipment for food	.1	.3
700	Measuring, laboratory, etc. equipment	3.6	42.8
740	Furniture & fixtures		.7
750	Hand tools & miscellaneous cutlery	.3	
771	Office machines & equipment	.4	.9
783	Outerwear, except knitted	.1	
830	Toys, games, sports & recreation equipment	2.7	.7
870	Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	2.2	2.6
890	Printed matter	1.6	3.7
900	Stationers & office supplies & material		.1
910.	Photographic goods	.8	
949	Miscellaneous end products	1.1	1.1
970	Special transactions- trade	.7	12.3
TOTAL		1,948.6	745.1

Source: Ontario exports by Countries
and Commodities 1968-1969

CANADIAN DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY COMMODITIES
1968-1969

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN DOLLARS	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA						
110	CATTLE, DAIRY, PUREBRED	NO	7	15,000		110
630	BABY CHICKS	NO			6,531	630
999	LIVE ANIMALS N E S				225	999
1519	SAUSAGE, FRESH OR CURED	LB			3,308	1519
6165	DURUM WHEAT, EXCEPT SEED	BU	1,106,933	2,293,688		6165
6169	WHEAT, EXCEPT SEED N E S	BU	2,749,601	5,530,592		6169
18399	TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED N E S	LB	100	175	157	18399
20110	CATTLE HIDES, RAW	NO	123,396	949,025	86,362	20110
20120	CALF AND KIP SKINS, RAW	NO	2,005	14,115		20120
20999	CRUDE ANIMAL AND FISH PROD INED NES				2,200	20999
21199	SEEDS FOR SOWING N E S	LB			187	21199
21230	FLAXSEED	CWT	224,059	1,332,351	187,937	21230
25950	MOLYBDENUM IN ORES AND CONCENTRATES	CWT	1,960	354,150	694	131,800
27120	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 3 CR.	TON	748	338,214	542	208,767

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	QUANTITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
			IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	IN DOLLARS	QUANTITY	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA-CON							
27130	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 4 & 5	TCN	4,751	1,004,130	2,423	463,466	27130
27140	ASBESTOS SHORTS, GROUP 6-9 GRADES	TCN	850	67,600	1,221	134,310	27140
31089	FURS, DRESSED N E S			10,758		25,914	31089
34019	WOOD PULP DISSOLVING & SPECIAL ALPHA	CWT	330	2,545			34019
37519	RAYON BROAD WOVEN FABRICS	LB			2,000	859	37519
37599	BROAD WOVEN FAB., 1 MAN-MADE FIBRE NES	LB			95	1,170	37599
38429	NARROW FABRICS	LB	1,786	2,331	427	5,094	38429
38999	TEXTILE FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S					793	38999
42499	PLASTIC & SYN RUBBER NOT SHAPED NES	CWT		2,391		12,574	42499
42505	PLASTIC FILM AND SHEET	CWT			5	300	42509
42909	INSECTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES	CWT			130	45,996	42909
44430	EARS, STEEL, HOT ROLLED	CWT			11	196	44430
45925	CADMUM	LB	11,200	30,240			45925
45945	MAGNESIUM					120	45945
46599	BASIC HARDWARE N E S			9,058			46599
46819	VALVES, IRON OR STEEL			1,820			46819
46975	INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE	CWT	33	4,005			46975
46999	METAL FABRICATED BASIC PRODUCTS NES					1,076	46999
50369	ELECTRIC MOTORS	NO	2	100			50369
50969	FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S					52,466	50969
51049	INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS, TRACTORS & PARTS.	NO				7,426	51049
52308	LATHES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS	NO		6,996			52308
52329	MACHINE TOOLS METALWORK. & PTS NES					610	52329
52349	WELDING APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT & PTS			245		4,810	52349
52399	METALWORKING MACHY, EQUIP & PTS NES					150	52399
52909	RUBBER WORKING MACHY, EQUIP & PARTS			924		12,035	52909
52929	CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE MACHY & PT					91,711	52929
52959	PULP & PAPER INDUS. MACHY AND PARTS			832			52959
52979	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY AND PARTS			219,260		314,702	52979
52999	SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS NES			39,248			52999
54116	PLoughs AND PARTS N E S	NO	1	1,467			54116
54151	GRAIN DRILLS AND COMBINATION DRILLS	NO				1	54151
57099	RAILWAY, STREET ROLL STOCK & PT NES	NO				14,011	57099
58999	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTCR VEH. NES					973	58999
59017	PLEASURE AND SPORTING CRAFT N E S	NO	15	326			59017
59039	PTS & ACCESS. FOR SHIPS & BOATS NES			500			59039
60039	AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND PARTS	NO	2	115,779		3	165,609
66015	COOKING STOVES RANGES OVENS ELEC PT					316	66015
66019	ELECTRIC APPL FOR COOKING & PTS NES			149			66019
68019	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PARTS			146			68019
68049	SWITCHGEAR & PROTECT EQUIP & PT NES					370	68049
68069	WIRING DEVICES AND PARTS			2,370		532	68069
70029	ELECTRICITY-MEASURING INSTR & PARTS			3,594		17,641	70029
70079	LAB. OPTICAL INSTR. EQUIP & PTS NES			850		18,375	70079
70099	MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP & PTS NES					7,262	70099
74012	FURNITURE, WOODEN, HHOLD, NOT UPHCL						74012
74029	OFFICE FURNITURE N E S					102	74029
75059	HAND TOOLS N E S, INCLUDING SETS			260			75059
77199	OFFICE MACHINES AND PARTS N E S			392			77199
78318	OVERCOATS AND TOPCOATS	NO	2	111			78318
78399	OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO				183	78399
78680	GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER	DZ PR				176	78680
78699	GLOVES AND MITTENS N E S	DZ PR	25	337	833		7,000
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL						78809
78899	MISCELLANEOUS APPAREL N E S					300	78899
78999	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S					165	78999
79049	RUBBER AND PLASTIC FOOTWEAR					393	78999
81049	SILVERWARE AND GOLDWARE N E S	PAIR				393	78999
83026	SKATES, ICE	PAIR	1,473	6,562	184	644	83026
83079	GAMES, TOYS, CHILDRENS VEH & PT NES			323		411	83079
83099	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES			778		478	83099
86099	HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL EQUIP & PT NES					111	86099
87019	BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMANS					11,740	87019
87099	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD NES			2,150		2,574	87099
89029	NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES & PERIODICALS			300		2,000	89029
89039	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS			350		300	89039
89049	MAPS PICTURES GREETING CARDS MUSIC			9,382		5,023	89049
89099	PRINTED MATTER N E S			1,549		435	90023
90023	FOUNTAIN PENS, MECH. PENCILS & SETS					103	90099
90099	STATIONERS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES NES						90099
91085	MOTION PICTURE FILM, SOLD, EXPOSED	FT	10,000	800			91085
91099	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIP. & SUPPLIES NES					165	91099
92199	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S			300			92199
93015	FIREARMS, NON-MILITARY USE & PARTS	NO	1	250			93015
94929	SIGNS AND ADVERTISING DISPLAYS NES					265	94929
94949	BUTTONS, NEEDLES PINS NOTIONS & PTS			6,139		10,279	94949
94955	MODELS AND PATTERNS N E S					5,367	94955
95079	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, PLASTIC & PTS					893	95079
96059	TEXTILE END PRODUCTS N E S			6,832		4,421	96059
97020	CONTRACTORS EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS					11,619	97020
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$100.00 EACH					2,629	97075
COUNTRY TOTAL				12,394,236			3,770,137

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada

Table 3

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY COMMODITIES
1968-1969

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</u>						
1799	MEAT & MEAT PREPARATIONS CANNED NES LB N	3,727	2,126	6,467	2,168	1799
5149	CHEESE N E S CWT	22	611	10,753	3,278	5149
6420	BISCUITS & COOKIES, EXC. SODA BISC. LB	4,063	908			6420
9899	VEGETABLES & VEG JUICES, CANNED NES LB	68,498	3,896			9899
9915	PICKLES PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE LB N	409,286	34,793	250,800	17,106	9915
10420	CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY N E S LB	51,722	28,034	171,671	84,835	10420
10428	LICORICE CANDY LB	10,802	2,652	7,206	1,712	10428
10449	SUGAR CANDY N E S LB	475,332	80,364	398,748	66,495	10449
10475	SOFT DRINK CONCENTRATES AND SYRUPS LB	58,080	7,263	67,155	8,311	10475
10499	SUGAR PREP. AND CONFECTIONERY N E S LB	1,200	451	26,191	4,351	10499
17220	ALE, BEER, PORTER AND STOUT GAL	30,062	51,742	3,849	6,672	17220
17310	BRANDY P GAL	1,451	10,625	879	7,201	17310
17360	LIQUEURS P GAL	337	2,328	241	1,780	17360
20289	FUR SKINS, UNDRESSED N E S NO	7,949	13,672			20289
21974	CRUDE HERBS & PLANT PT FOR MEDICINE				3,505	21974
24699	MAN-MADE FIBRE WASTE N E S LB	6,615	3,278			24699
27999	NON-METALLIC MINERALS, CRUDE N E S				755	27999
29119	TEXTILE RAGS N E S CWT	91	3,443			29119
30499	GLOVE AND GARMENT LEATHER N E S SQ FT	1,060	531			30499
30899	LEATHER FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S				2,863	30899
31089	FURS, DRESSED N E S				5,852	31089
32558	MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS OF RUBBER N E S				12,841	32558
32599	RUBBER FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S					32599
33559	PLYWOOD, HARDWOOD N E S SF1/4		1,358			33559
33977	MOULDINGS, EXC. CONSTRUCTION TYPE			171,677	11,024	33977
33999	WOOD FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S			8,663	35,399	33999
35779	BUILDING BOARD N E S CWT			2,607	3,818	33999
36405	COTTON THREAD FOR SEWING LB	61,483	81,014	1,685	6,640	35779
36947	CORDAGE AND TWINE OF MAN-MADE FIBRE LB			67,771	83,565	36405
37149	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS, SILK LB			1,124	1,874	36947
37206	WOOLLEN FAB ALL WOOL UND 12 OV 9 OZ LB			2,572	1,933	37149
37208	WOOLLEN FAB ALL WOOL 9 OZ AND LESS LB	1,204	4,626	856	3,443	37208
37218	WORSTED FAB ALL WOOL 9 OZ AND LESS LB	4,546	16,361	5,244	19,336	37218
37302	DUCK AND ALLIED FABRICS, COTTON LB	21,116	24,244	1,520	5,015	37302
37318	DRILL TWILL WARP SATINE COT COLORED LB	8,949	9,966	24,401	26,746	37318
37335	BROADCLOTH & LIGHT WT POPLIN COT BL LB	782	1,222	83,035	82,827	37335
37338	BROADCLOTH & LT WT POPLIN COT COLOR LB	140,104	155,925	5,220	4,824	37338
37343	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COTTON UNBL. LB	890	723	94,283	94,245	37343
37345	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT BLEACHED LB	102,562	63,850	6,411	5,665	37345
37348	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT COLORED LB	622,996	539,845	149,851	99,814	37348
37354	FLANNEL NAPPED FABRIC COT UNBL & BL LB	21,430	12,791	582,467	582,467	37354
37358	FLANNEL NAPPED FABRIC COTTON COLOR LB	388,158	229,217	4,360	2,663	37358
37372	TOWELLING, COTTON, EXC. TERRY CLOTH LB	2,380	1,814	530,914	473,388	37372
37382	CORDUROYS, COTTON, COLOURED LB	262,306	259,678	1,186	942	37382
37386	TERRY CLOTH, COTTON LB	178,497	135,603	274,873	304,929	37386
37389	PILE FABRICS, COTTON N E S LB			204,934	157,604	37389
37393	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COTTON UNBL NES LB	145,498	118,795	2,695	3,306	37393
37395	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COTTON BL N E S LB	64,353	52,609	137,896	113,055	37395
37398	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COT COLORED NES LB	957,252	851,654	124,637	118,722	37398
37440	LINEN BROAD WOVEN FABRICS LB	38,887	27,753	1,016,654	950,367	37440
37519	RAYON PROD WOVEN FABRICS LB	40,099	324,213	74,669	57,058	37519
37539	NYLON BROAD WOVEN FABRICS LB	15,421	32,111	580,409	473,388	37539
37545	POLYESTER BROAD WOVEN FABRICS LB			9,682	12,300	37539
37706	WOOLLEN FAB WOOL MIX UND 12 OV 9 OZ LB	1,055	2,012	5,115	8,595	37545
37708	WOOLLEN FAB. WOOL MIX 9 OZ. & LESS LB	5,032	9,693	2,695	3,306	37708
37739	BROAD WOVEN FAB. WOOL MIXTURES NES LB	3,526	5,662	1,500	1,057	37739
37749	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS, HAIR MIXTURES LB			10,389	20,971	37739
37759	PILE FABRICS, MAN-MADE MIXTURES LB	2,908	3,701	846	1,628	37749
37767	RAYON MAN-MD MIX. BROAD WOV FAB NES LB	60,953	46,952	29,482	38,775	37767
37769	RAYON MIXTURE BROAD WOVEN FAB. NES LB	12,273	11,680	34,037	27,259	37769
37775	POLYESTER-COTTON BROAD WOV FAB NES LB	15,053	25,591	256	178	37769
37789	BROAD WOVEN FAB. MIXED FIBRES N E S LB	128,323	102,704	39,838	66,854	37775
38159	NETTING N E S LB	906	2,439	159,889	111,575	37789
38319	BRAIDS, NON-ELASTIC LB	7,794	18,885	521	1,296	38159
38339	RIBOONS LB	1,805	2,697	6,762	23,824	38319
38342	WOV NAR FAB VEG FIBRE NON-ELAST NES LB	36,466	37,266	741	1,458	38339
38344	WOV NAR FAB, MAN-MD NON-ELASTIC NES LB	5,294	6,590	40,654	46,569	38342
38349	WOVEN NARROW FABRIC NON-ELASTIC NES LB	5,926	17,130	9,046	12,075	38344
38609	LACE FABRICS LB	3,173	17,021	4,775	10,608	38349
38619	EMBROIDERED AND ORNAMENTED FABRICS LB			2,822	13,225	38609
38766	SILICONE-COATED FABRICS LR	29,874	32,904	4,740	28,990	38619
38911	HOODS, SHAPES, FUR OR WOOL-FUR FELT DOZ	25,966	353,407	46,147	54,698	38766
38919	HOODS AND SHAPES, TEXTILE N E S DOZ	89	1,225	13,774	200,430	38911
38979	UNFINISHED APPAREL AND PARTS N E S			161	2,282	38919
					13,211	38979

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS	
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE		
			\$		\$		
<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA CON</u>							
38999	TEXTILE FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S						
39689	SYNTHETIC TANNING AGENTS N E S	LB	33,069	1,678	666	38999	
40813	PHENOLS AND PHENOL-ALCOHOLS N E S	CWT		2,893	19,779	39689	
40819	PHENOLS, PHENOL-ALCOHOL & DERIV NES	CWT	220	3,901	40819	40819	
40902	FORMIC ACID	CWT	660	5,910	330	40902	
40957	RENZOIC ACID AND BENZOATES	CWT	44	951	2,955	40957	
41163	HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE	CWT	3,405	31,059	2,424	41163	
42119	GLUE, ANIMAL	LB			22,464	41163	
42290	BLOOMS BILLETS & SLABS, ALLOY STEEL	TON	78	9,928	3,472	42119	
44325	GREY IRON & GREY IRON ALLOY CASTINGS	CWT			4,211	42290	
44359	STEEL CASTINGS N E S	CWT	715	15,294	68	44325	
44399	STEEL FORGINGS	CWT	5,899	115,006	1,541	44359	
44403	BARS, CARBON TOOL STEEL	CWT	117	2,271	7,465	44399	
44405	CONCRETE REINFORCED BARS CARBON STEEL HR	CWT	585,958	2,402,537	376,713	44405	
44406	FLAT BARS, CARBON STEEL, HR N E S	CWT	52,438	207,174	174,138	44406	
44409	BARS, CARBON STEEL, HOT ROLLED NES	CWT	7,724	29,999	117,934	44409	
44423	BARS ALLOY TOOL STEEL & HIGH SPEED	CWT	6,666	151,601		44423	
44425	BARS, STAINLESS STEEL, HOT ROLLED	CWT	399	17,054		44425	
44430	BARS, ALLOY STEEL, HOT ROLLED N E S	CWT	26,440	301,224		44430	
44450	WIRE RODS, STEEL, HOT ROLLED	CWT	707,481	2,564,976	1,226,777	4,897,253	44450
44490	BARS, ALLOY STEEL, COLD FINISH NES	CWT	960	12,407		44490	
44499	BARS OR RODS, STEEL, FABRICATED NES	CWT	1,319	30,804		44499	
44502	PLATES CARB STEEL 60 IN OR LESS NES	CWT	95,852	351,609	66,459	44502	
44503	PLATES CARB STEEL OV 60 TO 100 NES	CWT	70,466	276,463	105,849	44503	
44516	PLATES, ALLOY STEEL N E S	CWT	230	5,277	13	44516	
44519	PLATES STEEL FABRICATED OR COATED NES	CWT			1,314	44519	
44533	SHETT CARBON STEEL HR 24-51 IN. NES	CWT	416	1,600	794	44533	
44610	WIDE FLANGE BEAMS CARRON STEEL NES	CWT			3,271	44610	
44618	ANGLES, CS, INTERMEDIATE SIZES	CWT			46,675	44618	
44620	STRUCT SHAPE STEEL INTERMEDIATE NES	CWT	9,793	41,349	883	44620	
44630	STRUCT SHAPES STEEL, BAR SIZE N E S	CWT	24,120	95,906	102,803	44630	
44815	WELL CASING, NEW	CWT	23,423	179,274	33,667	44815	
44838	PIPES & TUBES, CS, WELDED, NEW NES	CWT	62,022	298,952	20,760	44838	
44844	PIPES CS, SMLS HOT FINISHED NEW NES	CWT	13,255	100,337	26,519	44844	
44905	BARRED WIRE	CWT	20,722	123,492	17,416	44905	
44927	WIRE, CARBON STEEL, GALVANIZED NES	CWT	1,590	8,178		44927	
46508	NUTS, LOCK NUTS AND STOP NUTS N E S				1,542	46508	
46532	WIRE NAILS, STEEL, 1 INCH OR MORE	LB	2,095,749	93,480	319,550	20,249	46532
46569	BUILDERS HARDWARE N E S			10,306	9,327	46569	
46599	BASIC HARDWARE N E S			9,089	3,393	46599	
46609	CHAIN, POWER TRANSMISSION, CONVEYOR			20,525	4,495	46609	
46630	COIL CHAIN UNDER 9/8 INCH IN SIZE	CWT	2,226	24,088	1,627	17,153	46630
46650	COIL CHAIN 9/8 INCH IN SIZE & OVER	CWT	618	6,952	204	2,192	46650
46699	CHAIN NES, INCL SHACKLES & FITTINGS			1,276	7,001	46699	
46928	METAL PARTS FOR JEWELLERY N E S			1,558	2,915	4,678	46928
46999	METAL FABRICATED BASIC PRODUCTS NES			16,662	4,678	46999	
47235	CERAMIC TILES FLOOR WALL 2 1/2 & OV	SQ FT	35,201	6,012	58,785	12,187	47235
47278	MAGNESIA, DEAD BURNED OR SINTERED	CWT			30,732	54,814	47278
47303	WINDOW GLASS NOT OVER 34 OZ/SQ. FT.	SQ FT	6,868,533	340,954	6,294,226	257,314	47303
47306	WINDOW GLASS OVER 34OZ/SQ. FT.	SQ FT	1,418,934	156,154	1,205,001	108,662	47306
47315	LAMINATED GLASS IN SHEETS OR PLATES	SQ FT	35,829	13,757	53,340	20,037	47315
47318	WIRED GLASS IN SHEETS OR PLATES	SQ FT	27,000	1,712	38,397	3,588	47318
47321	GLASS BRICKS AND STRUCTURAL TILES				1,333	47321	
47330	WHITE GLASS, CHIPPED OR ENAMELLED	SQ FT	314,069	20,976	275,016	18,982	47330
47362	GLASS ARTICLES TO BE CUT, MOUNTED			7,929	3,739	47362	
47399	GLASS BASIC PRODUCTS N E S			23,105	29,738	47399	
47825	GEM AND ORNAMENTAL STONES N E S			115,679	68,725	47825	
49272	SHOE FINDINGS N E S			3,015	958	49272	
49329	RUBBER HOSE AND TUBING N E S			680	216	49329	
49489	FLOORING AND WALL COVERING N E S	SQ YD			23,599	23,675	49489
49601	HOODS AND SHAPES, NON-TEXTILE	DOZ	915	14,079	838	15,729	49601
49604	HAT & CAP MATERIALS NON-TEXTILE NES			3,045		4,7604	
50319	GENERATOR PARTS & ACCESSORIES N E S				593	50319	
50367	ELEC. INDUCTION MOTORS, 1HP & OVER	NO		3,162		50367	
50369	ELEC. MOTORS, UNIVERSAL & OTHER NES NO				7,430	50369	
50405	BALL BEARINGS, UNMOUNTED N E S				1,989	50405	
50409	PARTS OF BALL BEARINGS N E S				1,081	50409	
50444	GEARS, POWER TRANSMISSION				59,216	50444	
50499	POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIP & PTS NES			15,767		50499	
50509	FURNACES, OVENS & PTS METALLURGICAL NO				1,527	50509	
50895	PUMPS AND PARTS N E S			3,371	7,418	50895	
50929	LURICATION EQUIPMENT AND PARTS				154	50929	
50969	FOUNDRY EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S				8,120	50969	
52151	CRUSHING & MILLING MACHINERY & PTS				274,916	52151	
52303	METAL BORING DRILLING MACHY & PARTS NO		71	173,151	48	252,456	52303
52305	METAL GRINDING MACHINES AND PARTS NO		28	141,197	31	158,314	52305
52306	LATHES, METALWORKING, AUTOMATIC		6	49,733	14	136,421	52306
52307	LATHES, METALWORKING, TURRET N E S NO		7	29,952	7	59,266	52307
52308	LATHES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS NES NO		65	332,439	68	320,217	52308

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
		\$	\$			
<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA CON</u>						
52309	METAL MILLING MACHINES AND PARTS NO	140	709,616	171	881,865	52309
52315	PRESSES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS NO	2	4,980	2	11,394	52315
52320	DILLS, BENDING MACH METALWORK & PTS		9,472			52320
52321	SHAPERS, GEAR MAKERS METALWORK & PT NO	1	4,512	1	6,746	52321
52327	SHEARING MACH. METALWORKING, & PTS NO			1	1,890	52327
52329	MACHINE TOOLS METALWORKING & PT NES		105,783		21,880	52329
52345	ELECTRIC WELDING APPARATUS & PARTS				6,678	52345
52364	WIRE METAL RIBBON FORMING MACH & PT				10,673	52364
52386	DRILLS TAPS BITS METALWRK MACHY NES		14,947		35,914	52386
52387	DIES FOR METALWORKING MACHINERY NES		5,838		9,951	52387
52391	SAWING MACHINES, METAL CUTTING & PT		2,173		1,244	52391
52425	SAWS SAWMILL-MACHY EQUIP & PTS NES		495		9,315	52425
52560	PAPER CONVERTING MACHY & PARTS NES		18,070		4,321	52560
52612	OFFSET, LITHOGRAPHING PRESSES & PTS NO	14	40,167	10	30,489	52612
52616	PRINTING PRESSES AND PARTS N E S NO	2	2,530	3	8,330	52616
52732	WEAVING MACHINERY AND PARTS		33,335			52732
52740	KNITTING MACHINERY AND PARTS N E S		42,837		22,794	52740
52760	SEWING MACHINES INDUSTRIAL & PARTS NO				221	52760
52799	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY & PTS NES		1,551		84,531	52799
52924	SHOE-MAKING INDUSTRY MACHY & PARTS		2,666		558	52924
52927	LEATHER TANNING MACHINERY & PTS NES		87,108		66,012	52927
54625	AGRICULTURAL EDGE TOOLS AND BLADES		1,369			54625
55119	WHEEL TRACTORS, NEW N E S NO			4	12,836	55119
58125	CLOSED SEDANS, NEW NO	1	791			58125
58133	STATION WAGONS, NEW NO	1	728			58133
58499	TRAILERS N E S NO	259	30,482			58499
58730	MOTORCYCLES NO	228	53,300	409	104,753	58730
58737	PTS, ACCESS FOR MOTRCYCLE POWRCYCLE		11,654		25,378	58737
58919	PARTS OF TRAILERS N E S		20,470		865	58919
58999	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES		643		4,340	58999
59169	PLEASURE AND SPORTING CRAFT N E S NO	716	12,392	270	4,106	59169
59339	PTS & ACCESS. FOR SHIPS & BOATS NES		371			59339
60159	AIRCRAFT N E S NO			1	5,363	60159
60599	AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLIES EQUIPMENT & PTS		539		1,034	60599
61108	BICYCLES NO	24,110	338,946	24,799	366,950	61108
61120	PARTS AND ACCESS. FOR BICYCLES NES		168,886		213,543	61120
62129	TIRES, BICYCLE MOTORCYCLE PNEU. NEW NO	125,230	69,921	73,686	42,684	62129
62525	TIRE TURES FOR BICYCLES MOTORCYCLES NO	177,340	41,233	101,500	27,788	62525
63419	TELEPHONE APPARATUS EQUIP AND PARTS		12,505		18,871	63419
63790	PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND BLANKS NO	1,287	1,814			63790
63816	ELECTRONIC RECEIVING TURES NO			5,000	1,986	63816
63945	SPEAKERS, ELECTRONIC COMMUNIC & PTS		22,745		77,201	63945
67199	PLUMBING FIXTURES SANITARY WARE NES				497	67199
68143	INCANDESCENT LIGHTING FIXT & LAMPS		29,086		63,274	68143
68191	GLOBES REFLECTOR ETC FOR LIGHT FIXT		243,024		289,176	68191
68193	LAMP SHADES SHADE HOLDERS & PTS NES		13,314		16,420	68193
68199	ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXT & PARTS NES		65,740		55,876	68199
68379	TRANSFORMERS N E S NO	120	1,944			68379
68395	TRANSFORMER EQUIPMENT AND PARTS				969	68395
68924	SPARK PLUGS NO			640	248	68924
69719	FOOD PREP APPLIANCES ELEC & PTS NES				6,165	69719
69799	ELECTRICAL EQUIP APPL AND PARTS NES		10,162		128	69799
69899	LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT DOMESTIC & PT NES		7,098		7,438	69899
70204	AMMETERS VOLTMETERS OHMMETERS & PTS NO	10	8,340			70204
70217	ELEC. PROPERTY MEASURING INSTR & PT		1,058		7,488	70217
70290	ELEC. MEASURING & TESTING INSTR NES		1,387		6,053	70290
70325	THERMOMETERS NO			3,000	6,98	70325
70590	LABORATORY INSTR & APPAR. & PTS NES				13,056	70590
70710	OPTICAL MICROSCOPES & PTS EXC LENS NO	100	5,799	83	20,663	70710
74012	FURNITURE, WOODEN, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL		183,937		112,663	74012
74014	FURNITURE, METAL, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL		14,732		3,850	74014
74016	FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD, UPHOLSTERED		1,625		12,034	74016
74032	FURNITURE, CAMP, LAWN AND VERANDA		39,980		23,743	74032
74042	SHOW CASES AND PARTS				2,043	74042
74049	HOTEL RESTAURANT FIXTURES & PTS NES		59,267			74049
74072	MATTRESSSES NO	8,325	21,843	8,425	23,219	74072
74076	PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES NO			305	1,326	74076
75229	HAND SAWS, SAW BLADES & SAW PTS NES		880		1,013	75229
75252	AXES AND HATCHETS DOZ	366	4,126	309	1,766	75252
75256	AUGERS, BITS, BRACES, HAND DRILLS		4,420		1,371	75256

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
			\$		\$	
<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA CON</u>						
75299	EDGE TOOLS, HAND, AND PARTS N E S		6,502		11,006	75299
75425	METAL RULES, SCALES, TAPES & PARTS			690	75425	
75449	MECHANICS MEASURING TOOLS & PTS NES		1,922	3,009	75449	
75532	ANVILS, VISES AND PARTS		16,835	13,839	75532	
75536	WRENCHES AND PARTS			8,040	75536	
75552	HAMMERS, HAND	DOZ	170	952	301	75552
75554	PLIERS	DOZ	1,347	6,425	9,527	75554
75589	HAND TOOLS AND PARTS N E S			5,120	4,153	75589
75595	CHESTS, KITS AND SETS OF HAND TOOLS				1,208	75595
75820	SAFETY RAZOR BLADES	GROSS	11,095	17,687	11,088	75820
75822	POCKET KNIVES	NO	506	513	1,200	75822
75865	SCISSORS, SHEARS AND TRIMMERS	NO	2,000	1,453		75865
76899	OTHER CUTLERY N E S			722	1,284	75899
76149	BRUSHES N E S, AND MOPS			6,745	7,485	76149
77140	DUPLICATING MACHINES AND PARTS	NO	10	3,888	345	77140
77152	TYPEWRITERS, PORTABLE	NO	10,213	247,200	12,713	298,369
77160	PARTS ATTACH ACCESS FOR TYPEWRITERS			435		77160
78149	UNDERWEAR N E S	NO	192,533	78,891	204,840	88,282
78192	PYJAMAS, SLEEPWEAR	NO			16,782	78149
78317	OUTDOOR JACKETS	NO	14,032	57,788	17,488	6,273
78318	OVERCOATS AND TOPCOATS	NO		40,480	81,168	78317
78328	SPORTS COATS AND BLAZERS	NO		3,452	3,944	78328
78332	PANTS, MENS AND BOYS, WOOL	NO		2,798	2,200	78332
78333	PANTS, MENS AND BOYS, COTTON	NO		315,442	568,661	513,655
78351	SHORTS, OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED	NO		1,360	2,736	78351
78352	PANTS SLACKS WOMENS CHILDS EXC KNIT	NO		1,528	2,067	
78390	SCARVES SHAWLS STOLES OF WOVEN FAB.	NO		17,230	8,028	13,826
78399	OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO		2,244	8,930	5,386
78479	SWEATERS & CARDIGANS, KNITTED N E S	NO		26,399	3,014	13,940
78482	T-SHIRTS, KNITTED, COTTON	NO		6,720	11,223	78479
78485	SHIRTS, SWEATSHIRTS, KNIT. COT. NES	NO		634,822	300,250	200,855
78489	SHIRTS & SWEATSHIRTS, KNITTED N E S	NO		12,480	5,984	78485
78499	OUTERWEAR, KNITTED N E S	NO		8,400	3,010	29,187
78539	HOSIERY, WOMENS AND GIRLS N E S	DZ PR		2,800	11,480	9,354
78618	HATS, WOMENS	DOZ		881	12,442	78499
78635	HATS, MENS	DOZ		421	6,687	4,013
78649	HEADWEAR N E S	DOZ		3,736	20,848	4,69,784
78670	GLOVES AND MITTENS, COTTON	DZ PR		1,390	4,807	78670
78674	GLOVES AND MITTENS, MAN-MADE FIBRE	DZ PR		4,083	16,009	78674
78679	GLOVES AND MITTENS, TEXTILE N E S	DZ PR		1,250	5,223	365
78680	GLOVES AND MITTENS, LEATHER	DZ PR		15,016	386,351	4,013
78683	GLOVES AND MITTENS, PLASTIC	DZ PR			17,677	78680
78685	GLOVES, RUBBER	DZ PR		26,627	32,160	1,260
78689	GLOVES, WORK & SPECIAL PURPOSE NES	DZ PR		9,670	12,338	1,372
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL	NO		825	30,524	44,816
78902	HANDKERCHIEFS, COTTON	DOZ		67,409	69,353	52,475
78952	WOMENS HANDBAGS AND PURSES	DOZ		4,241	142,396	110,980
78959	BILLFOLDS, WALLETS AND COIN PURSES	DOZ		271	2,627	4,046
78999	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S				6,074	4,416
79012	BOOTS & SHOES MENS & BOYS LAST-MADE	PAIR		178,733	454,100	262,555
79014	BOOTS SHOES WOMEN & GIRLS LAST-MADE	PAIR		2,374	8,629	8,895
79016	BOOTS SHOES CHILD INFANTS LAST-MADE	PAIR		128,384	189,777	88,330
79040	WATERPROOF RUBBER FOOTWEAR	PAIR		1,089,467	1,130,609	1,064,712
79046	UTILITY FOOTWEAR, FABRIC TOPS	PAIR		2,571,744	1,727,241	1,044,857
79081	SKI BOOTS	PAIR		16	175	906
79099	FOOTWEAR N E S	PAIR		7,198	15,286	33,298
81017	JEWELLERY OF PRECIOUS METALS				55,511	85,658
81022	ROSARIES & RELIG. COSTUME JEWELLERY				21,081	30,572
81027	COSTUME JEWELLERY N E S				375,173	16,817
81049	SILVERWARE AND GOLDWARE N E S				720	231,792
82015	WATCH MOVEMENTS	NO				81049
82023	ALARM CLOCKS N E S	NO		11,750	11,636	500
82327	SKIS	PAIR		4,608	46,919	26,616
83243	TENNIS BALLS	DOZ		26,782	42,786	82023
83247	TENNIS & BADMINTON EQUIP & PTS NES				6,121	34,350
83262	BALLS FOR SPORTS AND GAMES N E S				24,275	9,699
83284	FISHING RODS AND PARTS	NO				17,297
83285	FISHING TACKLE & PT NES, SPORTSMENS					1,135
83288	HUNTING EQUIP PTS EXC FIREARMS AMMO					1,057
83289	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES					6,665
83709	GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT EQUIP N E S					118,170
83711	DOLLS					3,144
83716	STUFFED ANIMALS					250
83720	CONSTRUCTION TOYS AND PARTS					8,124
83733	MECHANICAL TOYS AND PARTS					858
83739	TOY VEHICLES N E S					83720
83748	TOY FURNITURE & HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT					610
83789	TOYS AND PARTS N E S					83733
83799	CHILDRENS VEHICLES AND PARTS N E S					83739
84417	AXMINSTER RUGS, MATS AND RUNNERS	SQ FT		2,900	1,380	537
84423	WILTON CARPETS IN ROLLS	SQ FT		72,654	29,815	83748
84439	RUGS CARPETS RUNNERS WOOL HAIR NES	SQ FT		90,086	34,501	83789
84455	TUFTED CARPETS IN ROLLS N E S	SQ FT				78,878
84459	TUFTED RUGS, MATS AND RUNNERS	SQ FT				11,063
84462	CARPET IN ROLLS, COT &/OR SYN FIBRE	SQ FT		2,919	1,390	83799
84483	HEMP, JUTE & SISAL MATS AND MATTING	SQ FT		1,498,498	155,769	157,131
84492	RUBBER MATS AND MATTING	SQ FT			36,034	22,128
84499	CARPETS, RUGS, MATS AND RUNNERS NES					1,194
84510	DRAPERTIES & TAPESTRIES EXCEPT RUGS	LB		275	12,567	84499

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS	
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE		
			\$		\$		
<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA CON</u>							
84633	BLANKETS OF COTTON	NO	71,400	45,288	37,500	24,389	84633
84639	BLANKETS N E S	NO	12,050	19,035	21,640	28,681	84639
84699	BEDDING, TEXTILE N E S			26,868	56,287	84699	
84711	TABLECLOTHS	LB	98,635	113,607	94,516	102,045	84711
84715	TABLE NAPKINS, TEXTILE	LB	23,631	32,163	14,997	21,011	84715
84728	TABLE SETS	LB	103,521	82,431	86,339	90,910	84728
84739	TABLE DRESSER COVERS SCARFS ETC NES	LB	16,065	14,018	23,428	24,880	84739
84803	TOWELS, COTTON, TERRY	LB			440,454	318,155	84803
84805	TOWELS, COTTON N E S	LB	470,743	338,048	7,556	5,824	84805
84807	TOWELS, LINEN	LB	385,441	293,366	391,229	305,876	84807
84810	TOWELS N E S	LB	6,573	5,160	2,538	1,872	84810
84839	WASHCLOTHS, BATH MATS AND SETS	LB	3,314	3,149	34,616	32,772	84839
84999	HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND SUPPLIES NES			7,655			84999
85013	COOK. UTENSILS VITREOUS ENAMEL & PT			15,043			85013
85034	BREAD BOXES CANISTERS & COOKIE JARS			4,464			85034
85039	FOOD PREP. AND STORAGE UTENSILS NES			5,510			85039
85044	FOOD CHOPPERS, CUTTERS, HAND & PTS			45,525			85044
85049	KITCHEN TOOLS & HAND APPL & PTS NES			3,748			85049
85059	KITCHEN AND TABLE CUTLERY N E S			1,862			85059
85062	TABLEWARE, CERAMIC			59,572			85062
85063	TUMBLER & STEMWARE GLASS OR CRYSTAL			339,941			85063
85064	TABLEWARE, GLASS N E S			566,353			85064
85069	TABLEWARE N E S			22,925			85069
86209	SEWING MACHINES, DOMESTIC	NO	301	11,048			86209
86404	SUITCASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS			49,841			86404
86499	LUGGAGE N F S			44,083			86499
86520	TOILET AND COSMETIC BRUSHES N E S			2,467			86520
86549	TOILET ARTICLES, SETS AND PARTS NES			8,449			86549
86608	MATCHES EXCEPT BOOK MATCHES			14,878			86608
86612	SMOKERS PIPES	DOZ			1,000		86612
86640	SMOKERS ACCESSORIES N E S			64,612			86640
86712	TRAYS			302			86712
86716	HOLD BASKETS BOXES CANS & BAGS NES			24,068			86716
86728	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, CHINA			4,661			86728
86730	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, GLASS			237,572			86730
86732	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE N E S			35,861			86732
86739	WARDROBE ACCESSORIES, BAGS, COVERS			6,275			86739
86799	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S			14,225			86799
87299	ANTIBIOTICS N E S						87299
87455	VITAMIN E, TOCOPHEROL			711			87455
87930	NARCOTICS	OZ	5,280	15,504	14,080	49,084	87930
87999	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PROD NES			1,077			87999
88019	SURGICAL AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES N E S				942		88019
89329	DICTIONARIES ENCYCLOPAEDIAS ATLASSES			3,898	4,131		89329
89341	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS NES EXC ENGLISH				8,173		89341
89345	NOVELS AND WORKS OF FICTION N E S			9,011	1,657		89345
89349	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS N E S			15,987	10,504		89349
89417	PHOTOGRAPHS			600			89417
89439	PICTURE REPRODUCTIONS N E S			4,084			89439
89581	TOURIST LITERATURE			193,430			89581
89589	ADVT. MATTER FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION				1,554		89589
89599	PRINTED MATTER N E S			1,878	6,272		89599
90149	STATIONERY & PAPER OFFICE SUPP. NES			412			90149
90253	PENCILS, BLACK OR COLOURED N E S	GROSS	31,808	40,844	31,968	21,125	90253
90273	DRAUGHTING INSTRUMENTS			9,210	10,564		90273
90499	STATIONERS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES NES			4,364	1,982		90499
90519	CRAYONS AND PASTEL CRAYONS				120		90519
91208	PROJECTORS, MOTION PICTURE	NO	1	8,500			91208
91219	PROJECTION APPARATUS & PARTS N E S			39,165			91219
91813	MOTION PICTURE FILM, SOLD, EXPOSED FT		63,366	5,071	51,475	4,680	91813
91945	FILM PROCESSING & FINISH EQUIP & BT			6,697			91945
92124	PIANOS	NO	50	30,154	39	22,826	92124
92152	WIND INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S	NO	9,951	58,991	13,191	62,429	92152
92165	STRINGED INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS NES	NO	2,608	25,102	1,661	12,220	92165
92176	ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS AND PARTS NO		1,787	31,922	577	19,068	92176
92199	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS N E S			10,112			92199
93001	SHOTGUNS	NO	60	4,927	82	5,234	93001
93006	RIFLES, CENTREFIRE, NON-MILITARY	NO	172	7,503	245	14,875	93006
93007	RIFLES, RIMFIRE, NON-MILITARY	NO	210	6,170	285	7,040	93007
93012	PISTOLS & REVOLVERS, NON-MILITARY	NO			11	296	93012
93016	FIREARMS, NON-MILITARY NES & PARTS NO		50,700	147,028	38,704	161,769	93016
93019	AMMUNITION, NON-MILITARY USE & PTS			90,583			93019
94418	BUTTONS, PLASTIC	GROSS	50,665	5,444			94418
94445	BUTTONS NES, BUTTON BACKS AND PARTS GROSS	6,375		5,906	7,608	9,393	94445
94455	NEEDLES, EXCEPT MACHINE NEEDLES			688		5,143	94455
94458	PINS			22,015		14,013	94458
94469	SLIDE, ZIPPER FASTENERS AND PARTS			22,292		11,116	94469
94472	SNAP FASTENERS, HOOKS AND EYES			1,072		2,132	94472
94499	SEWING ACCESSORIES AND NOTIONS NES			847			94499
94604	DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS & ENGRAVING ORIG NO		12	300			94604
94608	PAINTINGS AND PASTELS, MADE BY HAND NO		404	34,994	107	5,011	94608
94620	SCULPTURES AND STATUES, ORIGINAL NO		75	248,896	2	1,000	94620
94630	ANTIQUES AT LEAST 100 YEARS OLD NES			3,696		953	94630
94640	COLLECTIONS & COLLECTORS ITEMS NES			12,251		7,914	94640
94915	PREFABRICATED STRUCTURES & PTS NES			331,575			94915
94929	SIGNS AND ADVERTISING DISPLAYS NES			378		30,000	94929
94952	ARTIFICIAL & ORNAMENTAL FLOWERS ETC			20,097		15,792	94952
94954	XMAS TREE DECORATIONS EXCEPT LIGHTS			21,363		9,026	94954
94956	PYROTECHNIC ARTICLES FIREWORKS NES			2,061		4,503	94956

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1968		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1969		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
<u>CZECHOSLOVAKIA CON.</u>						
94958	VACUUM BOTTLES AND JUGS AND PARTS NO	43,321	18,290	60,800	19,984	94958
94966	NON-ELEC LIGHTING FIXTURES & PT NES		32,082		24,091	94966
94995	NOVELTIES AND ART GOODS N E S		4,336		4,897	94995
94999	MISCELLANEOUS END PRODUCTS N E S		4,521		1,912	94999
95036	SHIPPING CONTAINERS GLASS & PTS NES		12,980		1,774	95036
95075	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, TEXTILE		9			95075
96109	LEATHER END PRODUCTS N E S		513		912	96109
96118	DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, RUBBER		7,379		9,094	96118
96129	RUBBER END PRODUCTS N E S		11,025		16,528	96129
96154	MOTOR AND STEAMER RUGS, LAP RUGS NO	46,250	64,015	39,530	51,461	96154
96156	TENTS NO	24,539	361,940	23,744	481,869	96156
96159	TEXTILE END PRODUCTS N E S		92,620		14,221	96159
96169	METAL END PRODUCTS N E S				8,877	96169
96199	PLASTIC END PRODUCTS N E S				1,070	96199
97010	IMPORT PACKING, RE-USABLE NOT DESCRIPTIVE		79,718		83,453	97010
97030	GOODS RETURNED WITHIN FIVE YEARS				24,399	97030
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$200.00 EACH		241,842		204,623	97075
			27,367,422		30,045,835	

Source: DBS - Trade of Canada

